



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18

Congress will assemble two weeks from today. In an article in the late number of the International Review, on the success of second and third rate men, the writer says that the happy family such men have of inducing the majority of those who know them, not only to have, but to continue to hold, exalted opinions of their qualifications, is well illustrated by a certain set now in Congress. He is unquestionably correct, and though the utter incoherence of these men is well known to the few familiar with their legislative words and deeds, the generality of their constituents can not be induced to believe so, and consequently they are returned year after year, while men of fine natural parts, and who have made the study of statesmanship a specialty since their youth, are allowed to remain in private life. There is an easy way, however, for the incompetents to induce the people of the whole country to express, if they really do not entertain, the same high opinion of them that is held by their most deluded constituents, and that is to make the reduction they have instituted in the expenses of the government apply to their own salaries. Every one of them will receive fifty dollars and fifty cents, besides mileage and perquisites, for each day, Sundays included, of the next session, and that, too, whether he be present or not; and as the people of the whole country are taxed to pay this exorbitant amount they will be obliged to any man who will relieve them of the burden, and, in their gratitude, be willing to accord all who assist in affording them that relief the reputation of first class statesmen, no matter whether they be entitled to it or not. When they recollect that those and of able and better men are wearing out their brains for twenty dollars a week in attempting to help the country, they should not object to a reduction in their own salaries bearing at least some proportion to that which they have caused in the pay of those over whom they have control, and be willing to accept for their services such compensation as Clay, Calhoun, Webster and statesmen of that class were glad to get for theirs, and that, too, when the cost of living at Washington was no less than it is at present. Here is a good and cheap way of getting out of the second, third, and even of the fourth rate class of statesmen, and of making a national reputation. How many will avail themselves of the opportunity? "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Here it is. Let the oyster to whom we refer seize it and be borne on to continued success or be left like stranded wrecks. They "ne'er will look upon its like again."

No matter what faults the New York Herald may have, it has means enough to afford to be independent, and is usually a pretty fair exponent of the feelings of the better class of northern people; and we believe it truthfully reflects those feelings when it says:—

"The American voters see very well that the Republican leaders have been by a long and progressive political action; they have been ready for six years past to give the Democrats a chance, but when the Democrats swing back to a 'tramp' platform, put their blatherings to the front and send their men of brains to the rear, the voters, who are in the main respectable property owning citizens, are sly of the Democratic party."

Experience, if a harsh, is an efficient school master, and though the democrats have been hard to teach, they must in the end learn wisdom enough to refute Gen. Grant's assertion respecting them, which is, that whenever they are on the point of attaining power they are sure to commit some folly that effectually places it beyond their reach. Some say the fault is not with the rank and file of the party, but with the leaders, but this cannot be so, for the leaders were not fair representatives of their followers, the latter would avail themselves more frequently of the opportunities afforded by the elections for changing them.

As a fair sample of the extreme littleness of which radicalism is guilty in its efforts to keep alive the animosity between the two sections into which it has divided the country, we mention the fact that some of the newspapers of the radical party have made the non possession of a United States flag by the students of a Virginia school who paid their respects to the President, last Saturday, the occasion for bloody shirt articles, in which it is said that the money that would have bought a flag has been expended in the purchase of books teaching the right of secession. The worst of this positive evidence of the existence of ill feeling on the part of certain men in the North, not merely toward individuals, but to the people of the whole South, for those students represented many southern States, is that it is not confined to those who write the articles alluded to, but is also entertained by the readers of the newspapers in which they appear, for the almost daily repetition of similar articles shows that the editors are not only gratifying their own, but the tastes of their readers, by such attacks upon their fellow countrymen of the South. Will the cruel war be over? If by no other process, the sooner we have a Caesar the better.

The recent attempts to assassinate the Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain, supplemented by the murderous attempt upon the King of Italy yesterday, bring forcibly to mind the truth of the trite quotation, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." It seems that the decapitation of Hoedel and the sentence of Monosi have no effect upon men like Passanante, who "do not like kings"; and, if certain death, in its most horrible forms, be insufficient to modify their dislike to a degree compatible with the life of the hated objects, the peril

of the latter must not only be great but continual. The kindly office is powerful, and its pleasures sweet, but, when we reflect upon its troubles and its dangers, though we may not admire the courage, we can readily comprehend the sense of relief or joyed by the few who have abdicated it.

The radicals certainly belong to that class of people who are sometimes called "amusing cases," for even that large number of persons who have lost all hope of the republic, who say the country is in a miserable condition, and who have apparently made arrangements to remain in the hypochondriacal state incident upon the reality of such a condition, can hardly restrain their buried risibles, when, while reflecting upon the rape of the presidency, they read in radical newspapers, in reference to the democratic majority in the House, such paragraphs as the following:—

"The South may think that power will command respect without reference to the methods by which it is gained. There was never a more fatal mistake. Though the South may be able to control the legislative branch, it will never be forgotten that a good number of its members were never elected at all, but hold their seats by violence and fraud."

It is the opinion of all, except those who have been, are now, or hope to be, the recipients of the Administration's favor, that Mr. Evarts, though a pretty good lawyer, in his blundering letter in reference to the payment of the Canadian fishery award, gave Lord Salisbury an opportunity to set him up with a single stroke, of which the noble Lord, as is usual with British statesmen, did not fail to avail himself.

#### The Change in the President's so-called Southern Policy.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago

Later Ocean says:—

A friend of Secretary Chandler says that he asked him what he came to Washington for, and the Secretary replied:

"I came here to stiffen the President's backbone, and if he has any stuff in him now is the time he'll show it."

This no doubt expresses the meaning of the conference, which lasted the whole of Monday evening. Another friend of Secretary Chandler expressed the same thing in a different way. He is a man in high position, and would be admitted to confidences as soon as any one. He says:

"Yes, it is true that Chandler came here to appeal, if necessary, to the President; but he found the President more in harmony with his views than he expected."

"You will remember that I predicted there would in the future be perfect harmony between the President and the stalwart element of the republican party. You need not be surprised to see Senator Cushing at the White House when he comes to Washington. The President is done with traitors."

This is not the manner in which the President has been accustomed to talk of the subject, but certain orders that have gone out from the Department of Justice to Federal officers in the South gave the color of truth to the words, and the remarks of Cabinet officers and others in intimate relations with the President were to the effect that the interview sounded as if it was genuine.

"I know," said one Cabinet officer yesterday, "that the President is very indignant at the way in which his generosity toward Southern democrats has been responded to, and that he is very angry at the manner in which their solemn pledges have been violated, and I have heard him talk very like what is quoted as coming from him."

In conversation with Private Secretary Rogers, the correspondent learned that the interview "represents with surprising accuracy, except in one or two sentences, what the President feels and what he has stated to several gentlemen within the last few days, and [Rogers] remarked to him this morning that 'a very clever hand had been at work at it.' When questioned further, Mr. Rogers suggested a talk with the President himself. Of the result of this talk, which was indicated as an abandonment of what has been known as the Southern policy and confession of its failure. It is assured that a change in the temper of the Administration has taken place; that in the future the relations existing between the President and his party will be different from those of the past; that hereafter the differences in the Republican ranks will be entirely healed, and that the President will enjoy the intimate confidence of the leaders of his party from this time on.

The chain of circumstances seems to prove the accuracy of this opinion. In the first place, ex-Secretary Chandler, of Michigan, the most radical of all Republicans, who has been farther removed in opinions and association from President Hayes than any man in his party, and who has not been accustomed to speak respectfully of the President's course, appears suddenly in Washington, and meets, by appointment, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who also belongs to the extreme radical wing of his party, and represents the adherents and advocates of military rule in the South. Chandler and Cameron at once upon coming together, proceeded to the White House, and are closeted for a long time with the President. Mr. Chandler has not been in the White House before since he ceased to be a cabinet officer, and so bitter has he been toward President Hayes that he has never paid him the customary call of respect when in Washington, although he has frequently had opportunity of doing so. Both Chandler and Cameron refused very positively to intimate the subject of their conference with the President, and explained that it was merely a social visit. But a man of Mr. Chandler's business habits and energetic career does not come from Michigan to remain twenty-four hours only in Washington for the purpose of paying a social visit.

#### Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Two deaths from yellow fever here have been reported within the past twenty-four hours. The total number of deaths is 4,005. No new cases have been reported, but there are a number of old cases being reported. Some physicians report that they have treated from three to four hundred cases during the epidemic. During an interview Dr. Choppin, President of the Board of Health, expressed the opinion that yellow fever was always imported here. He advocates a rigid quarantine, and cites Galveston as proof of its efficacy. He will uphold this opinion before the American Public Health Association at Richmond.

GREENVILLE, Nov. 17.—Four deaths from yellow fever were reported yesterday. All were refugees from this vicinity.

DELTA, La., Nov. 17.—Samuel Cohen, a merchant, died here to-day of yellow fever.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 17.—Mr. B. F. Jennings, a telegraph operator, died last night. Two new cases were reported to-day. A telegram from Greenville, Miss., says the fever still lingers there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—John Barlow, a seaman, who arrived here on a schooner from San Domingo, died in this city to-day from yellow fever. Another man, who was very ill, left for Philadelphia on his arrival.

Young men improve your opportunity for finding favor with the fair sex by buying Dealham's Nobby Suits.

#### Foreign News.

As King Humbert was entering Naples in state yesterday a poorly clad man attempted to assassinate him with a pistol. Signor Cairoli, Chief of the Ministry, who was in the carriage with the King, laid hands on the man, who wounded him on the thigh. The King drew his sword and struck the assassin, who was immediately scoured. The King received a slight scratch. The popular indignation is intense and the demonstrations of loyalty are unbounded. The assassin is 29 years old and by occupation a cook. He says he belongs to no society, but, being poor, nourished hatred toward the King.

A dispatch from Rome says: "Passanante was bearing a banner among the trade associations which paraded to meet the King. He had fastened a dagger to the flagstaff, and with it wounded the King in the arm. A captain of cuirassiers ended the struggle at the royal coach by seizing Passanante."

The following account of the attempt on the King's life has been received at Rome: "The King and Queen arrived in Naples at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon and were enthusiastically received by immense crowds. Several persons in the Strada Carbonara presented a petition to their majesties. A man at this moment rushed upon the King with a dagger and succeeded in inflicting a scratch upon his left arm and slightly wounding Signor Cairoli in the left thigh."

"The King displayed great coolness, and struck the assassin on the head with his sword. Signor Cairoli seized him by the hair. The assassin was immediately taken to the guard house. The Queen and her son, who were in the carriage with the King, displayed much courage. The assassin's name is Giovanni Passanante. He says he does not like King."

A dispatch from Rome says: Fifty thousand persons, with bands of music, were assembled on the Corso, in Rome, last night, to manifest their joy at the escape of the King. Another demonstration has been made before the house of the Syndic. The crowds everywhere demand prompt justice. The Austrian Embassy was illuminated, and the crowd cheered the Ambassador.

A telegram from Constantinople says nine regiments of Russian cavalry have arrived at Adrianople. Relative to the Greek frontier the Turkish Council of Ministers ultimately adopted the views in favor of the frontier line on Thessaly, as recommended by the congress, but only feigned the cession of a quarter of Epirus, excluding Janina. It is stated that the Sultan has assured the French Ambassador of his adherence to this rectification. The Roumanian Minister has informed the Pate that the Russians demand as a condition for evacuating Roumania the right to occupy and fortify Kustendje and other strategic points in the Dobruja; and to maintain a military road through Roumania.

It is stated on good authority that the Russian papers have been advised to moderate their language against the foreign powers.

A semi official note is published pointing out that England has a treaty right to keep two small gun vessels in the Black Sea, and admitting that the Commander really went to reconnoitre the fortifications which the Russians are alleged to be erecting at Bourgas.

A dispatch from Calcutta says there are many indications which seem to warrant the belief that an early attack on Ali Musjid is intended. The transmission of telegrams concerning military movements is forbidden. It is more than probable that the commissariat arrangements permit, Ali Musjid, Kuram fort and Candahar will be seized this winter. The Amer has not yet shown the faintest desire to submit.

The insurrection in Macedonia is spreading, and it is believed that it will include Thessaly and Epirus. The spring of the movement is the desire of annexation to Greece. The question of the rectification of the Greek frontier is being discussed by the Turkish Ministry, and no doubt is entertained that the Porte will ratify the decision of the council.

Lord Rosebery, the liberal candidate, has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by a majority of four over Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary.

American citizens are anxious for the U. S. ship Plymouth to remain at Santa Cruz until all probability of another outbreak has passed. The Governor visited the Plymouth, having come over from Christened for that purpose. A large number of prisoners, who had been engaged in the riots, have been brought in and confined in the forts. A number had been executed, and on November 5th a special court ordered by the King of Denmark would commence the trial of those in prison.

#### LATER.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Part of the city of Norwich has been inundated by a freshet in the river Wensum. Two of its most densely populated districts are several feet under water. The basements of all the factories, warehouses, granaries and dwellings along the course of the river are flooded. One or two deaths by drowning are reported. Four or five miles of streets are submerged. From three to four thousand dwellings have been rendered uninhabitable. The result is a vast pecuniary damage. The authorities are maintaining the homeless poor. The flood is the consequence of a fortnight's continuous rain.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The steamer Sarmatia, with the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on board, which arrived at Morille from Liverpool at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th inst., proceeded for Halifax at 11:20 o'clock Friday night.

Gen. Grant was cordially received at Gibraltar yesterday. In company with Lord Napier of Magdala he reviewed all the troops in the British garrison on Saturday. He afterward witnessed a sham battle. The General left to-day for Malaga on board the English express steamer. Thence, after a stay of two days, he will proceed by rail to Grenada by way of Bogadilla and Antequera. He will spend several days among the cypress and orange trees of the Alhambra hill.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Times editorially announced the payment on the 23d inst. of the Halifax fisheries award. It accepts the approaching treaty as an additional assurance that no insuperable difficulty will be found in arranging the other questions now disputed between the two governments. Regulations binding all the fisheries alike must be made, and must not be inconsistent with treaty rights. The only question is whether the intention of making them shall be left to the local legislatures, or reserved for a joint authority appointed by the two central governments.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Vienna dispatch to the London Times says:—Although Count Schouvaloff's assurances have produced a good impression, and the Czar's orders to the Russian civil and military functionaries in Turkey really look like the beginning of the fulfillment of the Berlin treaty, still it is difficult to reconcile the intention to do so with Russia's demands on Roumania consequent upon the recognition of Russia's rights and her occupation of Kustendje and other strategic points in the Dobruja and to maintain a military road through Roumania, which would make her the mere vassal of the Czar. The source whence the information respecting these demands reaches the correspondent does not admit of a doubt of its correctness.

A dispatch from Pesth to the Daily News states that there have been serious floods of the River Save, attended by considerable loss of life, and an immense destruction of military stores.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The miners of the Hanley Stakes, in Trent and Cleveland district have received notice of a per cent reduction of their wages.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The popular indigna-

tion and excitement throughout Italy over the attempt to assassinate the King is intense. The assassin is a member of the international society. He denies having any accomplices or instigators. The report is confirmed that the wounds of the King are slight. The King received a slight scratch on the left arm.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—Charles Ghislain Vilain (Viscount Vilain) the Belgian statesman, is dead.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 24.—The Argentine Government has demanded the release of the American bark Donaville, which was seized by a Chilean corvette while loading guano in the Straits of Magellan.

#### News of the Day.

The celebrated Fulton fish market in New York was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall this morning assumed the post of city editor of the New York "World" newspaper.

A fire at Fayette, Ohio, yesterday, caused by an explosion in a drug store, destroyed that and six other houses. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Jacob Demits, prominent farmer near Columbus, Ohio, was shot and fatally injured yesterday by a neighbor named Ingalls, during a dispute about the payment of a road tax.

The police of New York to-day say there is nothing new in either the Stewart boy robbery or Manhattan Bank robbery, and no new arrests of suspicious persons have been recorded.

The Market Street Philadelphia Railway conspirators, John S. Morton, Sam'l. P. Hahn, John R. Nagle and George M. Vickers, were brought before Judge Haro for trial to-day, and a jury was empaneled.

Dr. John Hamilton was arrested at Fort Wayne, Saturday, for complicity in the Roanoke grave robberies. This is the fourth arrest. Others are to follow. Dr. Redd remains in jail. The others have given bail.

The passenger rate from Cincinnati to New York over the Atlantic and Great Western Road is \$4, and over the Pan Handle route \$5. There are indications that there will be a conference among the managers to-day, and the rates will probably be raised next week.

Perry Green, colored, a barber, of Watertown, N. J., while drunk yesterday afternoon had his nose and mouth plugged with mud by some rogues, and in the evening was found dead from suffocation, it is supposed. Two or three arrests have been made.

A man gained a verdict of \$300 against the Pullman Palace Car Company, in Washington, last Saturday, for failure to provide him with a berth after he had purchased a ticket. This is regarded as a test case, the car company having attempted hitherto to shift the responsibility upon the railroad company.

A lively scene occurred at the Bowery Theatre on Saturday, near the close of the play of "Oliver Twist." Certain parties enjoined the management from paying Rose Kyngie her salary, whereupon she declined to finish the performance. A good deal of excitement followed, but the women were refused to go on without her money.

The Mormon women held a meeting in the theatre, at Salt Lake City last Saturday, and passed resolutions avowing their belief in the patriarchal order of marriages, as revealed to God's people in past ages, which, it lived up to, were conducive to long life, strength and glory. They endorsed it as one of the most important principles of their holy religion, and claim the right of its practice.

As Deputy Sheriff Subett, of Green Bay, Wis., was taking an insane man to the asylum at Oshkosh, the latter jumped from the train at Wrightstown, ran into the house of a German farmer named Liska, and commenced an indiscriminate assault upon the farmer and his wife and two sons. They supposed he was a tramp, and finally one of the sons struck the madman on the head with a fence rail, killing him instantly.

The mission of Denis Kearney to the workmen of the East has proved a disastrous failure, and he leaves Boston to-morrow for California. He regards agitation among the laborers in Massachusetts as unprofitable. They are hopelessly sold to the wheels of capital, he says, and are so blinded to their own interests and deceived by their enemies, that they refuse to make an effort to free themselves from bondage.

A project is on foot by Jay Gould and other prominent capitalists, to build a telegraph company in opposition to the Western Union, in which all the leading railroads except the New York Central will be interested. The capital will be \$10,000,000, and the line will be built and in operation in all parts of the country in twelve months. Among telegraph officials the scheme is thought to be a stock jobbing movement.

A lamp overturned in the St. Louis sleeper, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was bound Saturday night, near Cumberland, setting fire to the curtains. There were thirty fire passengers on the car, several of them being ladies and children. All escaped in their night clothes, losing all their small baggage, money, and jewelry. No one was hurt. The car was entirely destroyed. A number of the passengers were New Orleans refugees returning home.

A parlor car locomotive on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad made a trip Saturday down the Mahanoy Valley with J. H. Olanson, superintendent alighted and stepped into the telegraph office. While there the boiler of the engine exploded, tearing the roof off the office, severing the wires and knocking out one end of the depot buildings. Engineer W. E. Brocius was blown to pieces. Jacob Trout, conductor, had his head blown off. He leaves a wife and seven children. Wm. Weinreb, aged 9; Calvin Lutz, aged 12, and Geo. Hagenbuch, aged 12, who were standing near, were also killed. Several others were more or less injured.

#### COURT OF APPEALS.—Justice vs. English.

Upon a petition for a rehearing. Prayer of the petitioner refused.

Cecil vs. Wilkinson. Appeal refused by all the judges to a decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of Carroll county on the 10th of August, 1878.

Stabler's administrator vs. Irwin and als. Appeal refused by all the judges to a decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of the city of Alexandria on the 1st of June, 1878.

Rhea's executor vs. Jordan. Appeal refused by all the judges to a decree of the Circuit Court of Washington county, pronounced on the 4th of January, 1877.

Watkins vs. English. Appeal refused by all the judges to a decree of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, pronounced on the 16th day of April, 1878.

Stern & Guy, trustees vs. Planters National Bank and als. Appeal dismissed.

Troden vs. Commonwealth. Argued by John Howard for Commonwealth and Judge W. W. Crump for petitioner, and continued until Tuesday next.

Tyler vs. Toms. Rule to require appellant to show cause why he should not execute a new appeal bond, enlarged to 19th November, 1878.

#### Serious Disturbance.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Charles Young, Archibald Stien and the son of the latter, working a farm on shares near Lebanon, Ohio, had a misunderstanding on Friday during which Stien and his son clubbed Young until he was insensible. A hired man of Young coming to the rescue met with the same fate. Mrs. Young and her daughter coming upon the scene were both felled to the earth with clubs. The Stiens then fled and have not since been heard of. The physicians say it is unlikely that either Young or the hired man will recover.

#### Virginia News.

General C. C. Wharton has gained a \$1,000 suit in Fincastle.

Rev. J. B. Turpin, of Halifax county, has received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Warrenton.

Bishop Keane, of the Catholic Church, confirmed two hundred applicants in Norfolk and Portsmouth yesterday.

A party, among whom are Mr. Webb Hayes, Col. W. H. Crook, J. L. Popham, Col. Brady, Dr. Jorgensen and H. R. Doon, are deer hunting in Greenville county.

The sanitary conference which convenes in Richmond to-morrow evening, promises to be very largely attended. The business services will begin on Wednesday morning, and the conference will be in session four days. Surgeons J. B. Hamilton, W. H. Long and Robert White, jr., of the Marine Hospital Service, will represent that service at the meeting.

The Leo Memorial Association, of Lexington, have made arrangements to lay the corner stone of the building now in course of construction and designed to receive the recombent figure of Gen. R. E. Lee—the work of Ed. V. Valentine. The ceremonies will be held in Lexington on the 28th instant, at the Leo Chapel. Senator R. B. Withers will deliver the address. The committee have issued an address inviting the citizens of the county and State to be present and participate in the ceremony.

The Daville News says: About three weeks ago Haley Jefferson and W. C. Wilson had a misunderstanding about some private matters and on last election day they met again for the first time since the difficulty had occurred. The matters not being satisfactorily settled, Wilson approached Jefferson and remarked that then was a good time to do so. Jefferson replied "all right; here's at you," and reached down to pick up a rock, when Wilson desisted any further demonstration of fight. This matter stood until they met again in the road near McDow's mill, two miles from Gladly Fork, on Thursday evening, about 3:30 o'clock p. m., the 14th inst. Wilson was riding horseback and Jefferson was leading his horse attached to a small wagon in which his little son, aged about ten years, was riding. As he passed, Wilson drew a pistol, turned and fired three consecutive shots, the balls passing over the head of the boy, two of them striking his father, one taking effect in the occiput and the other near the top of the head. At this juncture Jefferson drew a revolver and fired at Wilson, the ball taking effect under the left arm and penetrating the heart. He reeled and fell from his horse into the gully on the side of the road and expired in a few minutes. Jefferson went on to McDow's mill and reported what had happened and said if the authorities wanted him they could find him at home as he was wounded very badly. Jefferson was arrested by Deputy Sheriff J. N. Williams, who bound him over and left him under medical attention. A jury was summoned and an inquest held over the body of the dead man, but our informants left before a verdict was returned, but circumstances point to it as being a case of justifiable homicide.

#### Mr. Evarts' Blunder.

The full text of Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Evarts' dispatch concerning the Halifax fishery award has been given out by the State Department. It reviews the history of the fishery controversies, holds that under the treaty there can be no appeal from the award of the tribunal, and that the proposition advanced that the award should be unanimous in order to be binding is not sustained by the treaty, and is contrary to the nature of an arbitration. Lord Salisbury recalls the circumstances which led to the organization of the Halifax commission, the manner of its organization, &c., and says that 84 witnesses were examined in behalf of her majesty's government and 78 in behalf of the government of the United States. Three hundred and nineteen affidavits were produced in support of the case of the British government and 280 in support of that of the United States. Lord Salisbury then quotes the language of the award, together with the protest of E. H. Kellogg, the American commissioner, and says there is nothing upon the face of the award which gives any countenance to the supposition that the commissioners traveled beyond the limits assigned to them by the treaty. In regard to Mr. Evarts' assertion that the award is excessive Lord Salisbury says it was made by a majority of the commission after a thorough examination. In the brief space of time which must elapse before the award can be paid (\$23 inst.) her majesty's government could not undertake a laborious investigation into the character of the award. The judgment of the commission ought to be conclusive. In regard to Mr. Evarts' objection, to the effect that the decision of the commission was not unanimous, Lord Salisbury says the question is one on which her majesty's government are unable to concur. It is not difficult to produce from text books, even of recent date, authority for the doctrine that in international arbitrations the majority of the arbitrators binds the majority, unless the contrary is expressed. After quoting from Halleck's International law in favor of the majority rule, Lord Salisbury says: "I am not aware of any authorities who, in respect to international arbitrations, could be quoted in the contrary sense, and it would not be difficult to show by a reference to cases in the American as well as in the English courts that the same rule has always been judicially applied in the case of arbitrations of a public nature. The language and stipulations of the treaty itself so far as they are explicit upon the subject, point to a similar conclusion. The framers of the Washington treaty adopted an arrangement somewhat different in form, but identical in effect. They laid down that the decisions should be valid so long as they were adopted by a number not less than the majority of the whole body." Lord Salisbury argues at some length that unanimity was not essential, and instances the High Joint Commission, where a majority governed all decisions. "In ordinary phraseology," says Lord Salisbury, "the decision of a body of members means a decision come to by a majority of voices. In the common use and understanding of language, this is the interpretation which suggests itself to every reader when it is stated that a number of men have expressed an opinion arrived at by a determination. The requirement of unanimity is the exception, and, therefore, can only be conveyed by an explicit statement. There are, of course, well-known exceptions, as in the case of trial by jury, but in such cases the constitution of the deciding body is diametrically opposed to that adopted in the case of the fishery commission.

#### Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—Last night a carriage containing five persons was going through Hamlet village, Woonsocket, when in the darkness the horse left the road and plunged with the carriage into a branch forty feet wide containing nine feet of water. John J. Hall, who was driving, managed to get out.—Thomas Kenner, his wife Mary and Miss Lizzy Callahan, all of Pawtucket, were drowned.

Gov. McClellan's thanksgiving proclamation recommends that it is every church in New Jersey opportunity to give every one to make offerings of money for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South, "both as a thanks offering to God for the abundant mercies to-wards us and as a pledge of our fraternal love to our fellow creatures."

#### Fatal Affray.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., November 18.—Charles Blanchard, a resident of Morris Plains, became involved in a dispute at Madison with a blacksmith of that village, named John Keary. Keary getting badly worsted, left the blacksmith with the aid of Michael Cavanagh, also of Madison, assaulted Blanchard, kicking and beating him so badly that death ensued on Saturday night last. Keary and Cavanagh were arrested yesterday and committed to the county jail, charged with murder.

#### Got Off.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The signal corps station at wreck reports to the Chief Signal Officer that the Swedish bark "Franklin" got off at 7:30 this morning, and is on her way to Baltimore.

For a fine Hat go to Dealham's, 62 King street, corner of Fairfax.

Kalzenstein, the clothier, 310 Seventh street, Washington, D. C., is receiving trade dollars at \$1.05, in payment for goods.

#### MONEY AND COMMERCIAL.

Another call has been issued for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865, consols of 1855. The call is for \$5,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 are coupon and \$3,000,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 15th day of February, 1879, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are descriptions of bonds:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely:—\$100, No 140,001 to No 142,000, both inclusive; \$500, No 39,501 to No 39,500, both inclusive; \$1,000, No 18,001 to No 18,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds, "redemption at the option of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1879," as follows: \$50, No 2,489 to No 2,490, both inclusive; \$100, No 19,151 to No 19,152, both inclusive; \$500, No 11,251 to No 11,252, both inclusive; \$1,000, No 18,151 to No 18,152, both inclusive; \$3,000, No 12,101 to No 12,102, both inclusive; \$10,000, No 23,511 to No 23,512, both inclusive.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

Flour, Fine	\$3.00	62 1/2
Superfine	3.00	62 1/2
Extra	2.50	60 1/2
Family	5.00	60 1/2
Prize brands	5.75	60 1/2
Wheat, common to fair	0.85	60 1/2
Good to prime	0.95	60 1/2
Choice		